craniology and craniometry, osteology and morphology—recent and fossil.

His general conclusions are that the modern Simiidæ did not themselves figure in the ancestry of man, and that they are themselves specialized in a high degree—more specialized in many ways than man, and more specialized than their own ancestors.

The balance of evidence indicating that the line of human ancestry would, were the materials still available, be traceable down to the lowest primates, and even to the lowest mammals.

He places the advent of man back to the early Tertiary epoch. He agrees with Turner that the aborigines of Tasmania and Australia have furnished examples of the greatest concentration of apelike characteristics; although themselves remarkably specialized in adaptation to their surroundings.

He maintains that man holds a unique position among mammalia, through the specialization of the cerebrum, giving him an exceptional development of self-consciousness, ability to formulate, communicate, and record ideas, enabling him to adopt methods of self-preservation hitherto unattainable by any other organism. He prophesies survival, evolution, and development of populations of mixed origin, showing that the least mixed races, like the Australian, Negrito, and Eskimo, are diminishing in numbers and are doomed to early extinction.

The book is thoroughly scientific and scholarly, and may be looked upon as the most valuable contribution to this fascinating subject that has appeared in recent years. R. T. McK.

TRAITEMENT DES ANKYLOSES PAR LA RESECTION ORTHOPEDIQUE ET L'INTERPOSITION MUSCULAIRE. Par le DR. ALPHONSE HUGUIER, ancien interne lauréat des hôpitaux de Paris (Médaille d'argent, 1903), ancien aide d'anatomie à la Faculté de médecine. Paris: G. Steinheil, editeur, 1905.

THE treatment of complete, intra-articular ankylosis is notoriously unsatisfactory; forcible manipulations are not only useless but dangerous; osteotomy may correct a vicious position but does not give motion; while in certain situations resection may give motion but greatly weakens the joint. The monograph of Huguier deals with the treatment of these cases by the interposition of muscular tissues between the joint surfaces, a method which, although carried out as long ago as 1893 by Helferich, may still be called new. That the method is not impracticable the author proves by his collection of 32 cases, including the jaw, shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, and femoropatellar articulations; in 30 of these cases the new joint persisted.

The brochure is divided into two parts. In the first part is found a brief reference to the history of the operative treatment of ankylosis, in which it appears that in 1826 J. Rhea Barton, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was the first to practice osteotomy for this condition. The author demonstrates the superiority of fascia or muscular tissue over the various foreign bodies which have been from time to time proposed to prevent re-ankylosis after separation of the joint surfaces; and discusses the indications for operation, especially regarding the joint affected, the nature of the ankylosis, and the age of the patient.

In the second part is minutely detailed the operative technique for each articulation, the text being elucidated by suitable illustration. The work closes with a complete history of each of the cases collected from the literature together with the final results.

The subject is of intense interest to the surgeon and the book will stimulate further efforts in the direction indicated by the author.

F. T. S.

NORMAL HISTOLOGY AND MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY. By JEREMIAH S. FERGUSON, M.Sc., M.D., Instructor in Normal Histology, Cornell University Medical College, New York City. With 462 illustrations in the text, many in colors. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co., 1905.

IN this book the author has admirably succeeded in presenting the subject of normal histology in a lucid, full, and interesting manner. The book follows the logical plan for such a work, that of first presenting general considerations of cells and tissues, followed by detailed descriptions of the various systems and the organs forming them. The subject has been carried well up to the present time, recent work being extensively quoted. Throughout the book the more important references are given, and at the end an extensive bibliography is added, arranged to correspond to the chapters of the book.

Although the subject is perhaps more extensively treated than in any other text-book in English, it is entirely practical for the use of students. The illustrations are for the most part notably good. They are, as a rule, borrowed from other authors. The majority of the original illustrations are photomicrographs, which are quite unsatisfactory, and fail, except in low magnifications, to convey a clear idea of the tissue or organ represented.

The author's clear style, together with the attractive appearance and good printing of the book, make it pleasant reading. Tabulated *résumés* placed at the ends of the chapters should prove of use to the student. Considerable space has been allotted to the central